

Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from law, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the tendency of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

Printed and published for the Proprietors, by JAMES A. CHASE, at the office of the Western Carolinian, in the town of Salisbury, N. C.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. MONDAY, MAY 16, 1851.

[VOL. NO. 671.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE MAGAZINE OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, THE BOHON UPAS TREE.

The Bohon Upas, or poison tree of Java, from the ingenious intermixture of truth and fable with which its early history was connected, presents, one of the most remarkable fictions of modern times. The properties attributed to it were such as were calculated to excite the greatest astonishment as exceeding any thing injurious to animal life within the whole range of the vegetable creation. It was represented as a tree standing alone and unaccompanied by any other vegetable but in itself a living source of the most virulent poison, dealing instant death not only to any one who would have the temerity to touch it, but exhaling such a pestilential atmosphere as to be immediately fatal to any living thing which came within its influence. The poison which was obtained from its trunk and used by the natives, was procured by means of criminals condemned to death, but whose punishment was commuted to the chance of their escaping with life from the hopeless attempt to approach the tree, and escape, which could only be effected in the remote event of a favorable wind occurring to carry off the noxious vapour by means of which they could reach the tree in safety; a chance so rare as to render the commutation of little avail.

The true history of the Bohon Upas has of late years been investigated; and as usually happens with most of those relations which so highly interest the imagination all the marvelous characteristics attributed to it are found to be perfectly reconcilable with the ordinary laws of nature. It is to be regretted that the pages of natural history, which ought to be the record of rigid truth and fact, should be so often disfigured by relations either fabricated by unprincipled and mendacious narrators, or credulously received from ignorant and superstitious natives who are always willing to minister to the appetite of this class of men for the unnatural and prodigious.

It is not less to be regretted that such is the proneness in mankind to indulge in these monstrous creations of fancy that their influence often remains long after their utter falsity has been detected. The Bohon Upas has furnished the theme of much poetical illustration and will perhaps continue to exist among the machinery of the poet with the Hydras and Chimeras, the Mermaids and Gorgons and other monsters of a purulent fancy ignorant of the real and more truly remarkable wonders of nature. The poison called Upas and Ipo is used by the natives of the Molucca and neighbouring islands and has always been an object of curiosity from the wonderful effects said to be produced by it, and the exaggerated descriptions which travellers have received from the Indians of those places concerning it. The tree, as it is described by Leschenault, is large, rising to the height of 100 feet, and with a trunk of 18 feet in circumference at its base. It belongs, in the Linnean arrangement, to the monocious class, or those having the stamens and pistils separate in different flowers on the same plant. It is usually found growing in fertile places, surrounded by other plants on which its neighbourhood has no sort of injurious effect. Its trunk is straight, and covered with a smooth whitish bark, and the wood whitish. The leaves generally fall before the flowering commences, and unfold again after the male flowers have blown; they are of an oval figure, of a tough leathery consistence, a pale green colour, tough to the touch, and covered with short hairs.

The flowers are of two kinds; the male which are numerous, and seated on a receptacle, are borne on a long footstalk or peduncle; the shape of the receptacle is much like that of a magnolia: the female flowers are solitary and have not the long peduncle of the male; the calyx is thick and crowded

with scales, the German single, styles two, separating widely from each other. The juice of the trunk is very viscid, of a bitter taste and whitish colour, and exudes copiously from the tree, when an incision is made. The exhalations from the juice are like those which proceed from many kinds of euphorbia, sumacks, and the manchineel tree of South America, and are dangerous, particularly to certain constitutions which seem more liable to absorb the emanations, than others, which are not affected by them. A Javanese was employed by Leschenault to procure flowering specimens from a tree, to effect which, he was obliged to climb the trunk; he had not ascended above 30 feet before he found himself affected with nausea and vertigo, and was obliged to stop and return; he continued sick for several days afterwards. Another Javanese employed for the same purpose, mounted to the top of the same tree, and brought away the desired specimens, without experiencing the least inconvenience. Leschenault himself had one of the trees cut down, and went frequently among the branches, and even rubbed the gum resin which oozed from the cut limbs on his face and hands, but felt no effect from it whatever. The various animals which inhabited the other trees in the vicinity, appeared to make no distinction with respect to the Upas, but lizards and insects were as commonly observed on its trunk as on any other, and birds were as often observed perching on its branches.

The effect which the tree is thus found to produce upon certain temperaments, is not greatly different from that which characterizes the poison sumack *rhus vernix* of our own country. This plant usually grows as a bush or small tree, commonly in low swampy grounds, and on some constitutions it produces a very troublesome effect, not only when handled, but on coming within the exhalations which proceeds from it. Painful eruptions and swellings are the consequence, while to others it is perfectly harmless.

The chief use which is made of the juice of the Upas, is in the preparation of a poison with which the Indians of Borneo, Java, and other neighbouring places tinge the points of their arrows which they employ in the chase, or as weapons of war. The manner of preparing this poison is a secret confined only to a few individuals among the natives, whose influence and authority over the rest of the tribe are not a little enhanced by their knowledge of this dangerous secret. It appears to be used as an ingredient in a mixture of several plants of acrid properties, which are boiled together until the decoction is evaporated to a proper thickness. Its effects then are extremely powerful. Leschenault made several experiments with the arrows which had been medicated with it. Fowls wounded with them died in one, two or three minutes, according to the greater quantity of the liquid which had been spread on the arrow points; and dogs wounded in the same manner, died in about eight minutes. They all expired in violent convulsions. When used in the chase, it did not appear that the flesh of the game killed with them, was at all affected by the poison.

The use of poisoned arrows is a custom common among uncivilized men of all nations, ancient and modern. We learn from history, that it was known among the ancient Scythians and Gauls. The African savages according to the accounts of Bruce, employ several of these wild plants, for the purpose of increasing the destructive effects of their rude weapons. Among those which he observed, he notices some kinds of euphorbia, and of the wild sumacks of those regions. Thunberg mentions that the Hottentots are in the habit of using for the same purpose, the venom of serpents and the juice of a vegetable, the *sideroxylum toxiferum*. The various tribes of South American savages have acquired the knowledge of the poisonous properties of many species of plants, which they convert to similar uses; as among the Javanese, and

the mode of preparing them is entrusted to certain old men or magicians among them. These poisoned arrows were also known among some of the aboriginal tribes of our own continent, and one of the plants made use of was the *gonolobus macrocarpus*, of Michaux.

RICHELIEU.

The character of this celebrated minister of Louis XIII. of France, is thus drawn by E. E. Crowe, Esq. in the Cabinet Cyclopaedia.

"Richelieu was the true monarch of the reign: it was he who stamped upon it the impress of his genius and despotic character. True, he did but adopt and follow up the plans of the great Henry, in humbling the Huguenots, the noblesse, and the house of Austria; but the execution of three such enterprises in the short space of twenty years, and by a minister risen from obscurity, and obliged to act as often in despite of the monarch as with his countenance and aid, places Richelieu in the first rank of statesmen. His address, his firmness, his sagacity, were unequalled. He was naturally magnanimous, loving wealth and splendor more as the symbol of power than as the gratification of selfish vanity. The cruelty of his character is its great blemish; yet he was clement to the Huguenots, and shrank early from the severe acts which he foresaw his pains for raising royalty would throw upon him. In the states-General for 1614, he proposed to do away with the punishment of death for political crimes, yet he soon came to be unsparing in its infliction; and the decapitation of each new victim increased in him that taste for blood, until his prelate's robe assumed the crimson dye of the murderer and the tyrant. On a superficial view, this minister's unvarying success is the most striking feature of his career; and yet all of this that his own sagacity might not produce, the extreme imprudence and feebleness of his enemies may account for. The crime of having trodden out the last spark of his country's liberties, and of having converted its monarchic government into pure despotism, is that for which Richelieu is most generally condemned. But the state of anarchy which he removed was license, not liberty. The task of reconciling private independence with public peace, civil rights with the existence of justice,—and this without precedent or tradition, with out that rooted stock on which freedom, in order to grow and bear fruit, must be grafted,—was a conception which, however familiar to our age, was utterly unknown and impracticable to that of Richelieu. With the horrors of civil war fresh in the memory of all, the general desire was for tranquility and peace, not liberty; to which, moreover, had it been contemplated, the first necessary step was that of humbling the aristocracy. It was impossible that constitutional freedom could ever grow out of the chaos of privileges, and anarchy, and organized rebellion, that the government had to contend with. In building up her social fabric, France had in fact gone wrong, destroyed the old foundations, and rebuilt on others without solidity or system. To introduce order or add solidity to so ill-constructed a fabric was impossible; Richelieu found it necessary to raze all at once to the ground, except the central donjon of despotism, which he left standing. Had Richelieu, with all his genius and sagacity, undertaken for liberty what he achieved for royalty his age would have rejected or misunderstood him, as it did Bacon and Galileo. He might, indeed, as a man of letters, have consigned such a political dream to the volume of an Utopia, but from action or administration he would have been as a dreamer. Liberty must come of claim of the mass; of the general enlightenment, firmness, and probity. It is no great physical secret, which a single brain, finding, may announce and so establish: it is a moral truth, which, like a gem, hides its ray and its preciousness in obscurity, nor becomes resplendent, till all around it is beaming with light. Had we space to enter into the

minor details of Richelieu's administration, much might be found to abstract from his merit, much to add to it. Management of the finances was grasping and unwise. France paid dearly for her glory and ascendancy. The 20,000,000 of revenue, that enabled Henry IV. to amass, were quadrupled and yet expended by Richelieu the greater part being wasted ere it reached the treasury. Thus the proud monarchy which Richelieu founded owed to him also the canker that was destined to destroy it,—the extravagance and mismanagement of its pecuniary resources. For the sake of a certain revenue, there were 40,000 employments in finance and law left in the hereditary possession of subjects; an anomaly in a despotism scarcely credible. But the minister could not venture to attack at once the noblesse of the sword and that of the robe. He destroyed the former, and contented himself with humbling the latter."

THE WEAVER.

It is well understood by all Naturalists that the winged species undergo three different states—1st the egg is hatched into a worm—next the worm exudes a sort of fluid from its surface, which hardens into a shell, encasing the animal, and constituting the chrysalis state—and lastly it passes from this state, during which it is moulting its wings, feet, &c. into the condition of a perfect insect. It takes wings and flies away to its business or its pleasures. Those, who have been in the habit of keeping silk worms for their amusement or profit, will have noticed these various metamorphoses, which are almost as surprising as those which are related in the beautiful strains of Ovid—There—Daphne is changed into a Laurel—and here we have an ugly and insect worm suddenly, changed into a beautiful butterfly, glittering with all the hues of the rainbow, and frolicking with more than the vivacity of a child. In the silk-worm alone the fly is seldom on the wing.—It lives but a few hours—revels in sensuality, and forgets to fly.

All the fly state is subject to this threefold transformation.—It is true of the moth, of the butterfly, of the beetle, some of whom

—wheel their drowsing flight, in the day time, and others infect our lighted rooms at night. It is true of the weevil, which is seen to fly from the heaps of corn in the spring time, with bodies more tiny and hues as dull, as those of the smallest moths, which fly round the candle, until they perish in the flame. This is the time for the weevil to burst its little "cerement," and emerge into the open air.

Take an ear of corn, (if I have examined every variety, from the rare ripe to the ground seed, white red or streaked,) and you will find some grains that are pierced with holes—some that look dark, with a hole in them—and others, that have apparently no hole in them, because the film that covers the receptacle has not fallen off. From the first, the little winged insect has already escaped—in the two last cases, it is still in the grain in the chrysalis state, either about to emerge from it, or not matured for its flight.—Most of the grains of corn are not pierced at all. They have escaped the ravages of the insect.

The secret of all this is now understood. While the green corn is yet standing upon the stalk in the autumn, the winged insect visits it—pierces it—and inserts its egg. The egg remains in the softest part of the grain during the winter.—The heat of the spring hatches it into the worm, which feeds upon the substance of the grain until it grows to about the sixth of an inch; then becomes a chrysalis; and afterwards passes from the grain to fulfil the purposes of its production. Let any one take an ear of corn; expose it to the temperature of a room well warmed, with the present genial air—and he will witness what I have described.

Richmond Compiler.

HOME MATTERS.

The beauties of spring are beginning to unfold themselves around us. The young huds are starting upon every tree, and the willows, which fringe our streams, are bowing to the breeze, their new and beautiful greenness. The hills have lost their grey and desolate coloring, and a sprightly and vivid change already evinces, that "The verdure of the meadow-land is creeping to the hills."

We know of no place to which spring brings more attractions than to

our own city. The beautiful hills—the mountains rising their blue heads all around the horizon—like so many clouds of a summer evening piled fold upon fold against the sky,—the green, luxuriant meadows—the neat farm houses—the cultivated and noble farms—the fruits swaying their verdant heads to the wind—all conspire to render an excursion without the city one of exceeding pleasure. Then the city itself is not to be overlooked. 'Tis true we have nothing magnificent to boast of—but we have elegance, taste and comfort in our private dwellings and our public edifices. And we have a population worthy of the best days of New England—sober, moral and intelligent men who would not hesitate

"To shake hands with a king upon his throne, and deem it favor to his majesty." And our Salisbury ladies, bless them—they are worthy of better eulogium than a bachelor like myself can bestow. Talk of the girls of Broadway, forsooth! Why—of our Hartford ladies, in a morning's walk will gather more beauty into her possession, than have been lost by the whiskered dandies of them for the past six months!

Meantime, the business part of our city is wearing a lively aspect. Even while we write, we can look out from our office window, upon the swollen tide of the Connecticut, and watch the progress of one of our Company Steam Boats, wending its way through the morning mist, like a creature of life. Success to the boat and its owners. Hartford and her pleasant cousin of Springfield may now shake hands with each other, on terms of perfect familiarity.

Lord Byron's Double.—In the latter end of the year 1811, I met, one evening, at the Alfred, my old secretary, and form fellow, Peel, the Irish Secretary. He told me, that in 1810 he met me, as he thought, in St. James' street, but we passed without speaking. He mentioned this, and it was denied as impossible, I being then in Turkey. A day or two afterwards, he pointed out to his brother a person on the opposite side of the way. "There," said he, "is the man I took for Byron." His brother instantly answered, "Why, it is Byron, and no one else." But this is not all: I was seen by somebody to write down my name amongst the inquiries after the King's health. Now, at this very period, as nearly as I could make out, I was ill of a strong fever at Patras, from the malaria. If I had died then, this would have been a new ghost story for you.—Moor's Life of Byron.

One Swallow does not make a Summer.—One sharp, frosty day the late king of England, when Prince of Wales, went into the Thatched House Tavern, and ordered a beef-steak; but, observing that it was excessively cold, desired the waiter to bring him first a glass of brandy and water. He emptied that in a twinkling, then a second, then a third.—"Now," said the prince, "I am warm and comfortable; bring my steak." On this Mr. Sheridan, who was present, wrote the following impromptu:—
"The prince came in and ate 'twas said,
Then put to his head the summer;
Till swallows after swallows came,
When he pronounced it summer."

Evidence of the senses.—A roughish boy stole the glasses from his grandfather's spectacles, and when the old gentleman put them on, finding he could not see, he exclaimed, "marcy me, I've lost my sight!" but thinking the impediment to vision might be the dirtiness of the glasses, took them off to wipe them; when not feeling them, he, still more frightened, cried out, "What's come now, why I have lost my feeling too!"

I happened to dine with Pitt when he took occasion to ask me, "Of all the places where you have been, where did you fare best?" My answer was, "in Poland; for the nobility live there with uncommon taste and splendor; their cooks are French, their confections Italian, and their wine Tokay." He immediately observed, "I have heard before of the Polish diet."

Str J. Stielair's Correspondent.

Foreign News.

SEVEN DAYS' WAR FROM EUROPE.
Probable War between France and Austria.

By the arrival yesterday of the Packet Ship *Columbia*, Captain *De-la-Boe*, from London on the first inst., and the *Caledonia*, Captain *Graham*, from Liverpool on the 1st, the Editors of the *Courier* and *Enquirer*, have received London dates of the afternoon of the 31st March, and Liverpool of the 1st April; together with Lloyd's and Shipping Lists of the latest dates.

All the accounts agree that war between France and Austria, is no longer a matter of doubt, in consequence of the Austrians having entered Bologna.

In relation to the probability of a war, the London Courier of the evening of the 31st, holds the following language:—It will be seen by our extracts from the Paris Papers of Tuesday, that the probability of war between France and Austria has, for the first time, assumed a serious aspect. The Austrians have, it is said, in entering Bologna, violated, not only, the principle of non-intervention, but also broken their promise to the French Government, not to interfere for the suppression of revolt beyond those quarters which the right of interference has been recognized by the French Government.

James Perrier stated to the *Courier* on Monday, the 28th March, that it was necessary to provide for the war on the breaking up of the Chamber.

He continued:—This future does not wear a less favorable aspect, but it draws nearer, a new circumstance, which has taken place in the midst of the negotiations which were on foot—the occupation of Bologna by the Austrian troops—(evident marks of attention)—calls for explanations, which we do not doubt will prove satisfactory to the honour of the two countries; and for a guarantee of this opinion we may take the anxiety with which our first overtures were received. (Prolonged acclamation.) But even with this hope the Government should advance a step upon events, in order not to risk the chance of being left behind; for, as you know, it is by foreseeing them that we are enabled to direct them. (Unanimous marks of concurrence.)

"Let us prove to them, that by leaving nothing to chance in our preparations of defence, there shall be nothing equivocal in the guarantees of peace. (Cheers.)"

"The country is already aware that the Government is not disposed to sacrifice its interests to its passions. Let it know, also, that its security is our principle object, and that we are determined to procure it by every other means, if peace should not suffice. (Unanimous applause.)"

The war-like disposition of the ministry has quieted the country.

The news from Poland is most cheering; the Russians are suffering terribly from the state of the weather, the want of provisions, and the breaking up of the ice. Gen. *Diebitch* appears only to think of preserving his army, which is distributed in small camps, and does not act on the offensive.

The disturbances in Ghent and Brussels are of a serious nature. The provisional government has no doubt been displaced.

It is said that the crown of Belgium is to be offered to the Prince of *Cobourg* on condition of his marrying a French Princess.

The Swiss cantons have assembled an army of 60,000 men. They declare that this force is merely to preserve their neutrality; but they will no doubt aid France when she makes a movement against Austria.

Fifty young men of the University of Paris left that city in one day to join the Poles, taking with them regular passports from the Polish Ministry, who paid their expenses.

Austria, France and Holland have each contracted for large loans.

ENGLAND.

The London Courier says that a dissolution of parliament will not take place unless on the third reading of the Reform Bill, it should be rejected. If it should pass by a small majority, it will be carried to the Lords, and if rejected there, Parliament will then be dissolved immediately.

A long debate on the Reform Question, took place in the House of Lords on the 28th March, growing out of a motion on the population returns. Lord Brougham delivered an eloquent speech in favor of Reform, and the

Duke of Wellington replied, Earl Grey also made a speech.

The further consideration of the Reform bill had been postponed to the 18th April.

IRELAND.

Thirty-eight of the Irish members of Parliament opposed the second reading of the Reform Bill. The people are well pleased with the bill generally, but wish its details amended.

Petitions have been presented in the House of Commons for the continuance of the Proclamation law relative to public meetings.

The Lord Lieutenant attends the Theatre frequently with a view of conciliating the people by thus publicly showing himself.

The counties of Galway and Mayo are visited by famine, and a meeting has been held in London to devise means for the relief of the sufferers. A Subscription has been entered into.

Clare Election.—The election of a member to represent the county of Clare, in the room of Mr. O'Garra Mahon, terminated in the return of Mr. Maurice O'Connell, the son of the member for Waterford. He was opposed by Sir E. O'Brien. The numbers at the final close of the poll were—for Mr. O'Connell 325; for Sir E. O'Brien, 177; majority, 118.

There seems to be every good reason for believing that the system of Irish agitation is almost at an end. In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. O'Connell declared that, "what he wanted was that every idea of rivalry between England and Ireland should give place to mutual kindness and good offices. He hoped above all things that the Reform Bill would lead to a solid, perpetual, and irrevocable union between the two countries." There can be no doubt that the repeal of the Union, previously announced to take place on or before the 1st of January next, is postponed *sine die*.

BELGIUM.

Independent of Brussels of the 27th inst., contains the following in a postscript:—

"News has been brought by the diligence just arrived that hostilities had commenced in the direction of Turnhout. Some batteries of artillery proceeded from Brussels this morning, for the purpose of reinforcing our troops. Gen. Niellon has also returned to his post."

London, March 31—2 P. M.

We have received, by express from Brussels, letters from that city, dated Tuesday afternoon.—We subjoin one of them; and also a letter from Ghent.

One of our Brussels correspondents, alluding to the late disturbances, says:—"The Orange plot has completely failed; and, I trust never will be attempted again. It cannot succeed." The writer of this passage is so well informed upon all those subjects connected with Belgium, that we place implicit confidence in his opinion. We sincerely hope that some better mode of tranquilizing Belgium, than the restoration of the Prince of Orange, will now be attempted.

POLAND.

LONDON, March 30.

The German papers received to the 23d inst. are of some interest, as testifying the further success of the Polish cause. The entry of the Polish army under Dwernicki into the province of P-dolia is likely to produce a considerable increase of perplexity to the Russians. The Nobility and their dependents have arisen *en masse*, and assembled 15,000, cavalry, which force advanced to Kamienetz, the capital, and disarmed a Russian regiment of infantry. The news of this event has already, it is supposed led to a retreat of the force under Gen. Kreutz.

Previous to the retreat of Kreutz, the corps under his command captured Lublin, after a most desperate resistance by the inhabitants, and a small band of Polish troops.

WARSAW, March 12.

General Dwernicki has got the appellation of *Cannon Provided* because every moment he is bringing in some fresh piece that he has taken from the enemy. We have this moment learnt that his troops have passed the Bog of Kladmour and Horodlo. On arriving at Wudzmienzy, the seat of government of Valhynia they divided, taking the roads of Kowel and Lutsk. It is impossible to describe the joy and enthusiasm of the Volhynians on witnessing the arrival of their brethren the Poles. They only waited to avenge the outrages that have been committed upon their most distinguished citizens. Prince Sangusko

and Lubemirski. Counts Isidore and Alexander Sabauski, Counts Joseph Mostecki, with many others, have been violently torn from their families, and conveyed to the very extremity of Moscow. The whole of Lithuania is burning to avenge these acts of barbarity. The fate of Nicholas is sealed. We are awaiting with the utmost impatience for official reports of the heroic march of our intrepid warriors."

RUSSIA.

"The Prussian State Gazette of the 25th and 29th of March, contains accounts from St. Petersburg of the 16th and from Warsaw of the 21st.

"From St. Petersburg it is stated that Prince Michael arrived on the 9th at Kowro, and on the 10th passed over the Niemen with part of the guards that were on their march to Poland, afterwards his Imperial Highness returned to Kowro.

"The Emperor has named the Councillor of State, Fuhrman, and adjutant Stroganoff, Members of the Provisional Government of Poland."

Political.

It affords us no little gratification to lay before our readers the following proceedings of a meeting held at Boston, in 1830. They furnish a most delectable morsel. We recommend them to the attentive perusal of the apologists and admirers of the Hon. Daniel Webster whose modern notions of constitutionality, law, are sadly in conflict with his former declarations. In 1820, this gentleman boldly avowed the very doctrines which the South is now struggling to maintain, namely, that protecting duties, were "equally inconsistent with sound policy, and with the principles of our Constitution;"—and now, in the face of this declaration, he can invoke the maledictions of Heaven on those who, at this day, stand forth in defence of the violated Constitution of their country. Let it be remembered, too, that it was the Tariff of 1824, that Mr. Webster declared would "not promote the national industry;"—that would "favor great capitalists;"—"promote smuggling;" and, in fine, "impede the prosperity and corrupt the morals of the people." Yet after all, Mr. W. assisted in fastening on the South the Tariff of 1828, containing provisions far more odious and oppressive than the act of 1824! Shameful inconsistency. [Sentinel.]

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

Sir: It has lately been discovered by observant physicians, that small doses of medicine produce most beneficial effects, when large doses fail. This is equally true in morals and politics. For that reason I send you three small doses of anti tariff stuff, (to use an apothecary's phrase,) taken from the admirable Boston Report of 1827, every syllable of which deserves to be well weighed; but, as that Report occupies nearly the whole of several newspapers, it is probable that its length has deterred nine people in ten from reading it, if indeed they ever saw it, with the attention due to its liberal spirit and forcible argumentation. The extract from the Pennsylvania proceedings, and from Webster's speech, make part of this Report, and of course, receive (what they did not want) additional strength and authority from having been adopted by the very able men who drew it up. Instead of hostility from our brethren of New England, how delightful is it to find them strenuously fighting our Southern battles, with the only weapons that, I trust, will ever be suffered to find their way into our fraternal grasp. What Carolinian, who reflects upon the glorious struggle that made us one people, will ever cease to implore the blessings of Heaven upon

UNION AND CONSTITUTION.

At a general meeting of the citizens of Boston, August, 1830. Committee, William Gray, James Perkins, Daniel Webster, Isaac Winslow, and 23 others:

Resolved, That no objection ought ever to be made to any amount of taxes equally apportioned for the purpose of raising revenue necessary for the support of Government; but that taxes imposed on the people for the sole benefit of any one class, are equally inconsistent with sound policy, and with the principles of our Constitution.

Resolved, That high bounties on such domestic manufactures as are principally benefited by the proposed Tariff, (1824) favour great capitalists rather than personal industry, or the owners of small capitals; and that, therefore, we do not perceive its tendency to promote national industry.

Resolved, That the imposition of duties which are enormous, and deemed by a large portion of the people to be unequal and unjust, is dangerous, as it encourages smuggling.

Resolved, That the proposed Tariff, and the principles upon which it is avowedly founded, would, if adopted, have a tendency to diminish the industry, impede the prosperity, and corrupt the morals of the people.

Resolved, That we are equally incapa-

ble of discovering its beneficial effects on agriculture since the obvious consequence of its adoption would be, that the former must give more than he now does for all he buys, and receive less for all he sells.

These positions were sustained by facts and arguments which satisfied the meeting, held on the 2d October, 1830, and they were unanimously adopted.

Extracts from the memorial to Congress, of a general meeting of merchants from the principal cities of the United States, held in Philadelphia, Nov. 1830, with a view to oppose the additions made to the Tariff in 1824.

"Once admit that Congress may tax *ad libitum*, for any other purpose but that of revenue, and you give them, in reality, the power to say to the citizens of the United States, you must devote yourselves to agriculture, commerce, or manufactures, not as you may happen to be inclined, but according to our sovereign will and pleasure. Let it never be forgotten, that the question now to be determined, is not so much what may be beneficial to manufacturers, as whether Government has a right to benefit them, to the manifest injury both of the commercial and agricultural classes; whether the provisions of the Constitution, against taxing exports, may be rendered almost nugatory, by diminishing, at pleasure, the value of our exportable commodities, through the instrumentality of a tax upon imports: And, finally, whether the direction of individual capital is to be regulated by individual choice, or by the will of the National Legislature. Where such duties are imposed to foster the particular interests of any class, who pay no part thereof, they must come out of the pockets of all the other classes of the community, and are in direct violation of that fundamental maxim, 'not to tax the many for the benefit of the few.'"

Extract of Mr. Webster's Speech at Faneuil Hall, 24 October, 1820, on the adoption of the Report of the Committee, (of which he was one,) and of the resolutions already referred to:

"In his opinion, no measure could prove more injurious to the industry of the country, and nothing was more *fatal* than that national independence rendered such a measure (as the tariff afterwards passed in 1824) necessary. He thought it might be doubted whether Congress would not be acting against the spirit and intention of the Constitution, by exercising a power to control essentially the pursuits of individuals—not as incidental to the exercise of any other power, but as a substantive and direct power. Such impost for the purpose of revenue, could not be complained of; but he doubted if Congress possessed the power to turn the incident into the principal and of enacting laws with the avowed object of protecting particular manufactures instead of leaving them to the incidental protection of such laws as should be *bona fide* passed with a primary regard to revenue—carrying the impost on some articles to an excess, with full knowledge that the increase of duty will diminish the amount of revenue."

CHURCH REFORM.

A very animated debate took place in the British House of Lords on the evening of Feb. 10th, relative to church rates, non residence of clergy, &c. It would seem from the number of petitions which are pouring into Parliament on this subject, that the people of England are growing weary of the abuses which so extensively prevail in this department of the public service. There is need enough of reform, both for the sake of the church and the tax payers. Religion never flourished,—that religion we mean, which will stand the test of the final day,—when its flowers repose on beds of roses; when its ministers either possessed or desired a superabundance of the good things of this life; when the pulpit was converted as a medium of earthly aggrandizement, wealth or any other thing whatever, save an honest desire to promote the best interests of men. We know well that many clergymen of the Church of England are examples of piety and every good work; and if there are too many of the contrary character, it is a natural consequence of the circumstances in which they are placed.

We have before us a statement, from which it appears that the clergy of England and Ireland (meaning those of the Established Church) receive annually £8,896,000 from 600,000 hearers, while the clergy of all the Christian world besides receive only £8,352,00, from 198,000,000 hearers! A petition recently presented to his Majesty from a clergyman in Somersetshire, states, "that whilst the average income of the Bishops is ten thousand pounds a year, in addition to great patronage, there are nearly three thousand Curates whose stipend is less than £90 a year, and more than four hundred of whom receive less than £50 a year. That, whilst certain offices of Deans, Canons, Prebends, &c. not found in Scripture, and unknown to the ancient Christian Church, but which are of Popish origin, and deemed useless by almost all persons, are receiving annually many thousands a year from the funds

of the Church for no adequate service, there are many of the working clergy reduced to object poverty, obliged to subsist on charity, and even to receive the cast off cloths of their compassionate neighbors." And in respect to non-residence, Lord King remarked in Parliament on the occasion above referred to, that in 1813, as appeared from official returns, "there were only 4,183 residents, out of 10,558 clergymen."

The amount of tithes belonging to livings in the gift of the Crown, the Bishops, and the Ecclesiastical Corporation, is estimated by an English writer at £1,250,000; and of tithes belonging to livings in the gift of individuals, at £48,000,000. Total tithes £1,139,350. Estates in England 26,000,000 pounds; Ireland 18,200,000. Total value of Church property in England and Ireland £17,460,000 pounds.

Can it be wondered that such a train of evils should awaken the earnest solicitude of those who daily suffer by them? In any other country but England, they would create a revolution. And even here, it is impossible to say that the patience of the people will endure much longer. Both the Government and higher Clergy seem to be aware of this; and a partial reform will be undertaken immediately. It is stated that the Archbishop of Canterbury has prepared a bill to regulate the tithes system, and render the distribution of ecclesiastical revenues more equal. "We trust," says the paper from which we quote this remark, "that his Grace will not stop here.—The most crying evil in the Church is the system of pluralities, and we would recommend petitions to His Majesty, as head of the Church, to abolish them altogether. This would not be revolution but reform; for in the early ages of the Church, in Popish times, he it remembered, the abomination of pluralities was loudly condemned, and, in many instances, resolutely resisted by the Primates."

The Cabinet.—We learn from Washington that Mr. Livingston and Mr. Woodbury, have accepted the places in the Cabinet heretofore offered them. Mr. White was written to on the 8th, but his decision has not yet been received, although there is no doubt of his acceptance. Mr. McLane's acceptance is equally certain. No change has yet been made in the office of Attorney General.

Mr. Livingston left this on Tuesday, to enter upon the duties of Secretary of State.

N. Y. Cour. & Eng.



PIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CRULX.

Salisbury:

MAY 16, 1831.

The following remarks are from the Charleston Mercury.

"The editor of the Banner of the Constitution proposes a plan by which a decision of the Supreme Court may be obtained upon the constitutionality of the Tariff. It is that Congress shall 'cut the tariff law in two'—or, in other words, that, putting aside the present act, which is partly for revenue and principally for protection it shall pass two acts—one laying such duties only as may be required for revenue; and the other, to be entitled 'An Act to protect and encourage particular branches of industry,' imposing such additional duties as may be deemed expedient for that purpose. He proposes, also, that these duties should be secured in separate bonds, so that a separate suit may be brought for the payment, in case it should be resisted. 'In this manner the issue could be fairly made up, by the refusal of the merchants to pay the bonds given under the protecting act, and the point would then come fully before the Court for adjudication.' Now all this appears reasonable enough; but we are perfectly satisfied that Congress will not do it. If we recollect rightly, a proposition was made by Col. Drayton during the discussion on the Tariff, to change the title of the bill so as to designate it distinctly as a bill for the protection of manufactures, with a view to a judicial opinion respecting it, and the proposition was rejected. The plan proposed by the Banner, too, would necessarily open the whole question again, and the supporters of the system, we apprehend, much prefer that it should remain as it is, than run the hazard of such changes as renewed discussion might effect. In addition to this, what would be gained to the South by the passage of such an act? It would, to be sure, exhibit the protective policy in a more tangible and palpable shape, by showing the people distinctly the taxes they pay for the exclusive benefit of the manufacturers, in addition to those they pay for the legitimate purposes of government, and might thus produce more unity of sentiment and action in opposition to the system. But as to the Supreme Court, what expectation of relief could be indulged from it? One of its Judges is already committed by having published his opinion in favor of the principle—and the others, at least a majority of them, are too well known to entertain views of a similar complexion. Besides, would any Southern State, whose essential rights were thus violated, submit to the decision or acknowledge the authority of the Federal Court? Upon the whole, while we are pretty sure that Congress will not adopt the plan, we cannot see any practical benefit it would be likely to produce. In the proposed case, as well as in the present, the States of the South would have to depend entirely upon their sovereign power for redress."

We should like to see the proposition of the Editor of the Banner of the constitution brought before Congress to ascertain clearly the sense of the nation as to the constitutional right of the national legislature to protect domestic manufactures. Let us attempt in vain our tariff and

Revenue solely, and let the Northern delegation who are interested in sustaining the protective and prohibitory system pass, if they can, a tariff for the protection of domestic manufactures, separate and distinct from the tariff for revenue. If such an act should be passed, contrary to our expectations, founded solely upon our convictions that it would be a flagrant and flagitious violation of the constitution, let us then appeal to the mode prescribed by the constitution, and defined by the Editor of the Banner of the Constitution to the Supreme Court. Then we shall know clearly and distinctly whether the present tariff policy is to be the settled policy of the government, and whether the constitution is ever to be made the guide of national legislation. The people then will determine for themselves how to act—whether they will be freemen or slaves—whether they will longer pay tribute money to the North or determine only to remain in the Union upon equal terms. Let us make every trial to bring back the North to a proper sense of justice. We yet have hopes that the oppressive measures of the government may be repealed, and the injustice practised upon the South discontinued.

The friends of the Tariff,—of Internal improvement by the general government,—of a national Bank,—of the poor Indians,—of Henry Clay, are chuckling at the late cabinet resignations and particularly at those of Messrs. Branch and Ingham. They affect to think that Genl. Jackson has lost the confidence of the people; that he is daily losing his popularity; that Branch and Ingham will oppose his re-election; and that by consequence Henry Clay will be elected our next chief magistrate. Verily, if all this was true they might chuckle and we might begin to let down our flag. But let us consider. Have we any evidence that Genl. Jackson has lost the confidence of the people? Do his acts and his response in the hearts of the bulk of the people? If they do not then indeed he has lost some of the confidence reposed in him—but they do. The people have said so as far as their sentiments can be ascertained and they will bear him out in his administration. Why will Branch and Ingham oppose his re-election? Because they have been requested to resign? Now if Messrs. Branch and Ingham had as much fitness of mind as many of Mr. Clay's violent partisans have, and if they took for their motto, "run and not principles" then indeed they might oppose Genl. Jackson. But they have too sacred a regard for the principles which brought the present administration into power and which have guided its course,—they love too well the doctrines of the democratic Republican party to oppose its head and to lend their aid to the election of its most bitter enemy. But admitting (for the sake of argument) that Branch and Ingham will oppose the election of Genl. Jackson it does not follow "by consequence" that they would vote for Henry Clay, or admitting, even, that they would vote for Clay it does not follow that he would be elected. If they should be so deluded as to forget their principles, the democracy of the Union will not. They elected Genl. Jackson when he had more fearful odds to contend with than he has now—when he had the combined force of Adams and Clay against him, and they will elect him again. If with the aid of Coffin Hand-bills they could effect nothing they scarcely will, with the miserable caricature, which Walsh, Gales, etc. have lauded to the skies for "the vividness of the design and the elegance of its execution" and which is a disgrace to its authors and to those who circulate it. The people will frown upon all such attempts to injure her most worthy citizen and will show the degree of their contempt by giving him a greater vote for the next presidency than they did when he was opposed by John Q. Adams.

The Editor of the Banner of the Constitution proposes to publish 1,000 extra copies of the last four pages of his paper, to be circulated in Pennsylvania. The expense of the publication (which will be what it will cost the Editor) to be defrayed by contributions from those friendly to the undertaking and the copies to be distributed according to the directions of a committee of the contributors. We think the plan, if carried into effect, will do much for the cause of free trade and liberal principles.

The Northern Sentinel has, after a short suspension made its appearance, in a new dress. And if talents in the Editorial department, sound views and a well printed sheet, give character to a paper we have no hesitation in saying that it is among the best journals of the day. We wish its Editor success commensurate with his zeal in the promulgation of the doctrines of '98.

Flu.—This destructive insect has made its appearance in most of the wheat in this section of country. Many fields have been entirely destroyed and ploughed up, and many will scarcely make a half crop.

Cotton.—There has been so much cold and wet weather during the last week or two that much of the Cotton in this, and the adjoining counties is dying and such is the scarcity of seed that but few will have enough to replant their fields. If it should continue much longer we may anticipate short crops.

The unusual quantity of advertising this week has excluded some Editorial matter which was prepared for this paper.

The RIGHT REV. BISHOP ENGLAND of Charleston will deliver a sermon at the Court House in this place on Sunday the 22d. inst. 2171

MARRIAGE.

MARRIED, in Irrell County on the 3d inst. by Jos. W. Murdoch Mr. Daniel Sink to Miss Elizabeth Winer both formerly of Rowan County. In this county, on Thursday evening the 5th inst. by Col. Robert Macnamara, Maj. Charles F. Lippard to Miss Lucinda Hayden, youngest daughter of Jesse Hayden, Esq. all of Rowan. In Lincoln county, on Sunday the 8th inst. Mr. Thomas Bradburn of Mecklenburg to Miss Elizabeth Reid of Lincoln.

DIED.

In this county, on the 3d inst. Mr. John Gardner, aged 77 years. He has left a great number of friends and relations to mourn their irreparable loss. [Communicated.]

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury, May 14. Cotton clean, \$6 a 6 1/2, flour \$4 1/2 to 5, corn 65, beef 2 1/2 to 3, bacon 7, molasses 45 a 50, lard 8, salt 2 1/2, sugar 9 1/2 a 11, coffee 12 to 16, flaxseed 60 to 70, apple brandy 40, peach do 45 to 50, tallow 7 to 8, feathers 25, beeswax, 16 to 18, oars 32 a 35, wheat 70 to 75, bagging 15 to 18, rope 10 to 12, glass box 8x10, 50 feet \$3, iron 5, butter 8. South Carolina Bank bills 1 1/2 cts. dis. Georgia do 3.

Cheraw, May 4. Cotton 7 1/2 a 8 1/2, flour 4 1/2 a 5, corn 62 1/2, brandy peach 4 1/2 a 5, apple 50. Camden, May 10. Cotton 5 a 6, flour 5 a 6, out of the waggon—Camden mills, \$7 50, wheat \$1 13, corn 85, a 93, oats 30, salt 7 1/2, whiskey 30 a 63, bacon 9 a 10.

Fayetteville, April 20. Cotton 7 1/2 a 8, flour 6 a 7, apple brandy 45 corn 85 a 90 cts, flaxseed 1.00, flour, 5 a 25, molasses 27 a 29, sugar 9 a 10, salt 60 a 70, whiskey 40 a 45 wheat 100.

Columbia, May 7. Cotton 5 a 6, flour 5 a 6, whiskey 38 to 40, molasses 45 to 50. Charleston, May 2. Cotton 17 a 20, flour 6 1/2 a 7, whiskey 33, bacon 6 1/2 a 7 1/2, hams 9 a 9 1/2, best kind of bagging 13 to 16, salt 50 a 55, corn 79 a 80, coffee 11 1/2 a 12. North Carolina bank bills 1 1/2 a 2 per cent discount, Georgia, 1 per cent premium.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the next Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in Christ Church, in the city of Raleigh, on the 19th day of May, 1831. E. L. WINSLOW, Secy. May 4, 1831. 1w

New GOODS!

COWAN & JINKENS,

ARE now receiving at their Store at Wood Grove, formerly occupied by Cowan & Reeves, thirteen miles west of Salisbury, their Spring supply of new and fashionable GOODS, comprising all kinds of Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Crockery and Groceries suited to the Season, selected by one of the firm with much care and bought for Cash in New York and Philadelphia, all of which they promise to sell as low as any Goods can be purchased in this section of country. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine and judge for themselves. May 13th, 1831. 676

Horace H. Beard, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches and with his usual neatness and punctuality in executing it. He has received the London and Philadelphia, Spring and Summer Fashions from his correspondent in Philadelphia who authorized him to teach his much esteemed system of Cutting for \$25, which can be had from the subscriber on application.

P. S. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. Country produce of every description will be taken for work at the market prices.

N. B. H. H. B. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for past patronage, and hopes by unremitting attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. 71tf Salisbury, May 14th, 1831.

Cabinet Furniture!

THE Subscribers, respectfully, inform the inhabitants of Salisbury and the surrounding country, at large, that they have entered into Copartnership in the above line of business, in the House adjoining Mr. Jones' Tavern where they are prepared to execute all kinds of work in their line of business viz.

Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus Cupboards, Dining, and Breakfast Tables, Wash Stands, Candle Stands, &c. &c.

WILLIAM R. HUGHES, DAVID WATSON. May 14th, 1831. 71tf

SADDLERY.

HILTON and Oakes of Concord will give constant employment to four or five Journeyman workmen at the Harness and Saddle making business. Liberal wages will be given. Feb. 17th, 1831. 59tf.

EQUITY BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.

Cabinet Making BUSINESS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country that they have commenced the above business in the Town of Salisbury, their Shop is a few doors East of the Court-House on main street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Fraley as a Tavern where they are now prepared to make and repair every description of Furniture at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms and in a style of workmanship superior to any thing of the kind heretofore done in this place.

Orders for Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus, Corner Cupboards, Tables, Ladies Work Stands, &c. Together with every other article in their line of business will be thankfully received and strictly attended to.

They hope by punctuality and faithful workmanship to merit and receive encouragement. A. W. BUIS, GEORGE FRALEY. 71tf

May 9th, 1831. N. B. Good Walnut, Cherry or Curly Maple plank will be taken as cash in part pay for any of the above articles. A. W. B. G. F.

Catawba Springs RE-OPENED.

THE Subscriber having recently purchased from Mr. Charles Jigot, the above-named Establishment, respectfully informs the public that he has fitted it up in a handsome style and is now prepared to receive company; and from the liberal arrangements he has made, is determined to promote the comfort of all those persons who may visit his establishment, and flatters himself to be able to give satisfaction. The charges will be proportioned to the pressure of the times.

The properties of these Waters have lately been analyzed by Professor Olmstead, who highly recommends their use for all complaints of the liver, debility, &c. &c.

The Catawba Springs are situated in Lincoln county, North Carolina, near Beattie's ford, on the Catawba River on the main stage route from Washington to Georgia, via Salisbury and Lincolnton, and within 14 miles of the latter place; is distant from Charleston, S. C. 230 miles; 105 miles from Columbia; 110 miles from Greenville, and the same distance from Camden and Cheraw.

The main Northern line of Stages, together with the Cross Stage from Columbia, Camden and Cheraw, will pass the Springs regularly twice a week, and go west as far as Asheville, N. C. the roads leading from all these places to the Springs, are generally good for private conveyances. W. S. SIMONTON. Catawba Springs, April 27, 1831. 8478

\$50 REWARD.

ON Saturday night the 31st April an attempt was made by some Villians to break into the Lutheran Church in this county, commonly called "the Organ Church." When some of the Congregation reached the Church on Sunday morning to prepare it for the services of the day, they found a false key sticking in the door, and so broken that it could not be got out without first taking off the lock. It appeared that the false key had been applied to the lock for the purpose of opening the door, but not fitting the lock, it stuck fast, and in attempting to force it they twisted off the handle of the key, and crooked the wards. We believe, from some circumstances; that the object of the Villians, was to do some injury to the interior of the Church, and perhaps, to put poison in the sacred elements that had been provided for the administration of the Lord's sacrament on the same day. It will be recollected, that many Lutheran clergymen were in attendance on that occasion; the Lutheran Synod of N. C. and adjacent states, then holding its conference at Organ Church.

The above reward will be given to any person who will make a discovery of the Villians, or who will put us in a way to bring them to justice and punishment.

DAVAULT LENTZ, JOHN FOUTZ, MARTIN MILLER, PETER LENTZ, Elders. AND Deacons. May 4th, 1831. 71tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of Hargrave and Hunt, is this day Dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to said Firm are requested to come forward and make settlement. ROBT. L. HARGRAVE, ANDREW HUNT. April 30, 1831. 4173

The business will be continued at the same stand by the subscriber. He is now receiving his Spring and Summer supply of Goods, direct from New York and Philadelphia. ROBT. L. HARGRAVE. Mocksville April 30, 1831.

KNOXVILLE FEMALE SCHOOL. THIS Seminary went into operation in the fall of 1828, and contained about that time thirty pupils. It has continued to grow in the confidence of the public; and the number of pupils at the present time (March 1831,) exceeds one hundred. The Trustees at first, erected, by means of individual liberality, a commodious brick edifice, two stories high: fifty-five by thirty feet; but in order to furnish still farther accommodations, they have recently added two wings to the principal building,—one for the convenience of the Music department, the other to afford greater facilities for giving Scientific lectures. The Academy is situated at the west end of town and commands a beautiful view of the Holston river.

INSTRUCTION is given in the various branches of Literature and Science, and every advantage afforded that is to be met with in any Female Seminary in the United States. Attached to the Academy, are a Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, a Cabinet of Minerals, Geological Specimens and various collections for illustrating Natural History generally. Maps Globes, &c. are also provided to aid in the study of Geography and History. An Orrery shewing the annual and diurnal motions of the planets and their satellites, constructed under the direction of the Principal of the Academy, has been added to the apparatus. A course of lectures and experiments on Chemistry, Philosophy, &c. is usually given for the benefit of pupils in the scientific branches.

No place, it is believed, presents superior advantages for the location of an extensive Seminary than Knoxville; whether we take into view the character of the inhabitants, the healthiness of the climate, or the small expense by which the benefits of the Academy are afforded. To those who have any acquaintance with the town, it would be needless to remark, that Knoxville has long been distinguished for the morality of its citizens, and for plainness of manners, and dress. The inhabitants are nevertheless intelligent and refined, but discountenance every species of extravagance. It rarely occurs that a place containing a population of 1500, is so entirely free from the dissipated habits and vices, so common in towns and villages. As a proof of the uncommon salubrity of the climate, it may be observed, that among several hundred pupils who have been connected with the Seminary since its establishment, no death has occurred, and scarcely a solitary instance of sickness.

FOR instruction in Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography with the drawing of Maps and the use of Globes, Rhetoric, Logic, History, Mythology, Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Geometry, Astronomy including the calculation and projection of Eclipses, Chemistry, Botany, French and other Languages, the charge is \$15 per session of five months.

If the pupil attends only the common branches, such as Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, the charge is \$10 per session.

An exercise in Composition once in two weeks and a weekly recitation in the Sacred Scriptures, are required of all the pupils in the Seminary.

For the various kinds of Painting, an extra charge of \$10 per session.

For Ornamental Needle Work, \$5 per session.

For lessons on the Piano, \$20 per session.

The whole expense of Boarding, including washing, fuel, candles, &c. is about ten shillings per week. No charge is made for room-rent; and the incidental expenses for fuel, &c. for the school-rooms of the Academy have never exceeded seventy-five cents per session.

The increasing and extensive patronage of the Seminary is perhaps the best evidence that the Teachers do their duty, and the time of their pupils is not mispent. Strict attention is given to their manners and moral habits, and no exertions spared to qualify them for future usefulness and respectability.

By order of the board of Trustees. JOSEPH C. STRONG, Chairman. F. S. HEISKELL, Secretary. March, 1831.

Tax Summer session commences the first day of May, and closes the last day of September. The Winter Session commences the first day of November and closes the last day of March.

Thomas A. B. Craven, SURGEON DENTIST.

THE undersigned members of the Faculty of North Carolina, have employed Doctor Thomas A. B. Craven as a SURGEON DENTIST. and in the various operations they were completely satisfied with his performance, and think that those who may place themselves under his care will be as well satisfied of his competency as a Dentist as they have been.

(CITY OF RALEIGH January 1, 1831.) J. WILLIAMS TRENT, Member of the House of Commons.

CLEMENT MARSHALL, Member of the House of Commons.

J. WHITE, Member of the House of Commons from Anson County.

RO. MARTIN, of Rockingham.

ROBT. McALPHEE, of Rutland County.

JNO. H. WHEELER, Member of the House of Commons.

JACOB HARR, of Hertford, Member of the Senate.

B. T. SIMMONS, Member of a House of Commons, from Currituck County.

WM. SELBY, Member of the Senate, from Hyde County.

FOSTER JARVIS, Member of the House of Commons.

J. P. JASPER, Hyde County.

Enquire at Wm. H. Slaughter's Salisbury, April 23d, 1831.

Last Notice

ALL those who are indebted to A. While for subscription to the Western Carolinian, or by book account are requested to come forward and make payment by the 1st of July, or they will find their accounts in the hands of an agent for collection. My shop is one door from John Murphy's Store, where I can be found at any time.

JAMES B. HAMPTON, Agent. Salisbury, March 8th, 1831. 631f

N. B. Agents are requested to make returns of what they have collected as soon as possible. J. B. H.

NEW YORK, WHOLESALE CLOAK, Stock & Clothing Warehouse REMOVED.

THE subscriber has removed his establishment from No. 181 Pearl Street to the "Spacious Store" No. 100 Pearl St. over Messrs. Hyde, Cleveland & Co. where he will keep constantly on hand a much more extensive assortment than formerly. The Style, make and materials of the Cloaks will be greatly improved and will be sold at about the same low prices as those of the last Season. He has also on hand a large assortment of low priced clothing made in good style expressly for the Southern and Western Trade—that will be sold at about the usual prices of the most inferior quality. Also, an assortment of Stocks with many other desirable articles. Those who will take the trouble to examine this Stock of Goods will probably satisfy themselves that they cannot select the same amount from any Stock in the City that will be a safer or more desirable purchase—for sale by F. J. CONANT, No. 181, Pearl St. New York.

TERMS.—Six months for approved notes payable at Banks in good standing in any part of the country, eight months for City acceptances or 5 per cent discount for Cash—in all cases where the time is extended interest will be charged at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. Any Goods purchased at this Establishment that do not suit the Market for which they were intended will be exchanged for others. 12179 New York, April 16th, 1831.

MY HOUSE, (the Post office) on the Cross street a few yards north-west, of the Court-House, in Lexington, N. C. is again opened for the reception of Travellers and Boarders. The tables are extensive, roomy and dry; grain and provender of the best, plentiful, and served by good hostlers. The house has many comfortable rooms, a good table and refreshments; and the proprietor and his family will exert nothing in their power to make it most quiet and agreeable. 631f B. D. ROUNSAVILLE.

To Journeymen Shoemakers.

WANTED immediately, one or two Journeymen Shoemakers of steady habits, to which constant employment will be given. Apply to JOHN E. DUNN, Lincolnton, N. C. April 30, 1831. 57f

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at \$3 50 per ream, a few reams at \$2, and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price. 47

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

BLANK DEEDS.

Of every description, neatly printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of \$5 per day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and better. Attached to the Yard, are a Groceries and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionery, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers. A plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortably.

11
 style.—Poyettville April 1st 1862.